

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2. Next, gather relevant information and data. This may involve research, consultation with experts, or collecting data from various sources.

3. Once the information is gathered, analyze it to identify patterns, trends, and key factors that influence the outcome.

4. Based on the analysis, develop a hypothesis or a proposed solution. This should be based on the evidence gathered and logical reasoning.

5. Test the hypothesis or solution through experiments, simulations, or practical applications. This step is crucial to validate the proposed solution.

6. Finally, evaluate the results and draw conclusions. This involves comparing the outcomes with the initial hypothesis and identifying any areas for improvement.

The process of problem-solving is iterative, meaning that it often involves going back and forth between these steps as more information is gathered and the solution is refined.

Brenda A Lamb

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Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
118	423, 697 699, 702	8/2004 ↓	BAL ↓

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